THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL

A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND PROGRESSIVE INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.

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BRILLIANTS.

BY WILLIAM MORRIS.

From "The Land East of the Sun and West of the Moon," we take this beautiful picture of the dawn:

"Then the moon sank, the stars grew pale,
And the first dawn gan show the veil
The night had drawn from out the vale,
A light wind rose, and suddenly
A thrush shook head from out its wing,
And through the cool dawn gan to sing,
And one to one answered from shore to shore.
The minstrels at the feathered fight,
Long ere the day allowed the light.

And now across the long dawn's gray
The first ray set a flood level ray,
Long topped, yet sudden wholly it came,
Over the trembling gulf of the sea,
And made the world alive once more."

This vivid simplicity is a marked characteristic of all the fine descriptions in this companion picture take this from "Aeonthus and Cydippe," of nightfall on the sea shore:

"The wind beside me lulled and died,
At this he spake, at eventide
Across the waste of waters wide,
The dead sun's light a wonder cast,
That long we might have watched it last,
And ever as the shadows fell,
More luminous grew the unmeaning well
Far off to the unbeholden west,
More vast through the hushing night,
More utterly the colors changed,
Than 'twixt the sand and fallow hour,
Within the cavern'd hollow'd tower
Of the wind-built mountain's height."

One more extract we must give of his still life landscape beauties, also from "The Land East of the Sun and West of the Moon:"

"Then into the valley I strayed,
And held my breath, as if amazed
For as the wonders fell in showers,
Or as the sun its depths did flame,
Or as the valley, nothing wide,
But ever full of all things fair,
Both deep by the hill was hidden,
Then clung to it a deep green wood
That garded many a fertile mead,
Or terraced vine and slopes of wheat;
A white-walled wonted abode stood,
Beset with heavy trusted trees,
And creeping ornaments enough; midst these,
Each home all round with flowery close,
The cottage of the shepherd rose,
But the hill's spring suddenly
From lower meadows that did lie
On either side a little way
Or which the morning hour the steam
Of many dew-wet cottages,
The farmers hillside, bright with grain,
And fair with flowers and orchard trees,
From whence at last the scarped cliffs stood,
Against the golden crag piled high
Against the western sky appeared,
Beyond like a great city's wall
Or unrent yet should creep in there."

AMERICAN RAILROAD BONDS ABROAD.

Action of the Berlin Bourse Concerning Them.

The foreign mails furnish detailed accounts of the statements on which the recent telegrams referring to American railroad bonds in foreign markets were based. The London *Times* of the 9th, in its money article, said:

The Frankfort advices state that at the Berlin Bourse, on the 1st inst., the following communication from the Aldermen of the Merchants (analogous to an English Chamber of Commerce) was posted up:

"In having come to our knowledge that a yet larger speculation of our markets is contemplated in America and England by the sale of unsound American railroad bonds, which have been the cause, to the detriment of the public, we are thereby induced to point to the great importance of and against the purchase of American bonds, and particularly of American railway mortgage bonds, as they are not protected by the Government of the United States. Nothing has been spared by the agents and brokers that they should abstain from dealing in such bonds, and that no quotation will be allowed to offer forth."

It is reported that the communication thus referred to came from the North German Consul at New York. A similar step, it is said, had been expected for some time, but would probably have been delayed for a few days longer upon the matured man to assert himself and think of his failed fortune. Unfortunately, it was at the turning point in his life that the collective Day began to pursue, with an unwonted perseverance that seemed to be the offspring of great uneasiness, a young lady of Lexington, whom he had long flattered himself he had won to his attachment, who is at the present moment one of the brightest ornaments of Kentucky society, rejoicing, I believe, in the name of Josephine offered by the infatuated young man, after his means had become manifold. At last it became evident that "where there is all there," to use the soft phrase by which a kindly peasantry expresses the quality of wealth, demonstrations tended to confirm the impression that having even related that he went to the house of Mr. ——— to propose for the hand of the young lady, and that at last the wretched truth could be no longer concealed, the appointment in the asylum became a stern necessity. This step was finally done in 1862, we believe, his father providing $10,000 in his will, the income from which was appointed for life. For nearly thirty years he was one of the most noted of the inmates, not only his proud demeanor and his wealth, but his fine face and conversation rendering him an object of interest to visitors. The universal impression and conclusion that he was George Washington, and was fond of assuming the traditional attitudes of the father of his country. One of the personal halls given to the inmates (averaging some five hundred in number) he was always expected to occupy on the 4th of July, which was the best *par excellence*. During all these years he was a general favorite with the employés, a cheerfulness of manner that was restless and discontented, and required close watching, if never, as has been said, of the power of the president to allow him to go out into the grounds without attendants. About the year 1860 his mind began to fail, and he was confined to his room, after became demented, continuing in a hopeless idiocy until a few days since, when he died.

The Turning Point in Massachusetts Politics.

The Springfield *Republican* says: "We are at a turning point in Massachusetts politics. There are men enough, who are in earnest on this subject of the administration of this party, of the Legislature and of the Governor, to make the organized lobby of speculating and railroad jobbing interest to revolutionize the State, if this subordination be to continue and be fastened upon us for the coming year. Nothing can prevent this result but the most thorough and practical climber. Here the little girl down for some time with a horrible death was—don't believe, and the mother of the bending of the brittle human wearing her that but a few moments might separate her from above could only wring her hands and plead her agony alone by the prayers and her shrieks. But no helping hand could reach her from the hill top where each watched and waited. Suddenly a shout in the cove of the little one reached the ears of Mr. Phillipsburgh, who was passing on the road. Phillipsburgh, who was passing on the road, hearing the cry, ran to the rescue of the farmer, was across the creek across the hill to the cove. When they arrived at the foot of the hill and saw the terrible condition of the little sufferer and her two support, Mr. Schenck at once threw off his coat, and with the daring agility displayed by his countrymen when they seek the cliffs of his own native Switzerland, he at once began to scale the steep slope of Mount Jefferson, and after much labor, and many a scratch in the dangerous ascent, with the bleeding little form in his strong arms, and held her firmly there until others came to their assistance. Fortunately the rope came also, and the child was securely fastened to a rope from the top, when the rope was in turn fastened to Mr. Schenck, and he aided in making his perilous ascent to the top of the cliff. He was about eleven years of age, and sustained several severe wounds about the face and scratching, so noble as that of Mr. Schenck's deserves more than a passing notice. The child's escape was a miraculous one indeed.

Henry Clay's Insane Son.

(From the Cincinnati Enquirer.)

Yesterday morning our special telegrams announced the death of a well known character, that Theodore, eldest son of Henry Clay, had died in the Lexington Lunatic Asylum, after a long confinement. The record of his blasted life is one that all the world knows. Theodore Clay was a promising lawyer. He was the image and hope of the statesman whose fame was on every tongue. It is true that there were the unspeakable wild living, and of indifferent morals, that seemed to cloud his early career, and even darkened the future prospects of the scion of a noble house. Still it was hoped that these were but the result of youth, and would be outgrown. But a sterner fate than that fell upon the matured man to assert himself and think of his failed fortune. Unfortunately, it was at the turning point in his life that the Theodore Clay began to pursue, with an unwonted perseverance that seemed to be the offspring of great uneasiness, a young lady of Lexington, whom he had long flattered himself he had won to his attachment, who is at the present moment one of the brightest ornaments of Kentucky society, rejoicing, I believe, in the name of Josephine offered by the infatuated young man, after his means had become manifold. At last it became evident that "where there is all there," to use the soft phrase by which a kindly peasantry express the quality of wealth, demonstrations tended to confirm the impression that having even related that he went to the house of Mr. ——— to propose for the hand of the young lady, and that at last the wretched truth could be no longer concealed, the appointment in the asylum became a stern necessity. This step was finally done in 1862, we believe, his father providing $10,000 in his will, the income from which was appointed for life. For nearly thirty years he was one of the most noted of the inmates, not only his proud demeanor and his wealth, but his fine face and conversation rendering him an object of interest to visitors. The universal impression and conclusion that he was George Washington, and was fond of assuming the traditional attitudes of the father of his country. One of the personal halls given to the inmates (averaging some five hundred in number) he was always expected to occupy on the 4th of July, which was the best *par excellence*. During all these years he was a general favorite with the employés, a cheerfulness of manner that was restless and discontented, and required close watching, if never, as has been said, of the power of the president to allow him to go out into the grounds without attendants. About the year 1860 his mind began to fail, and he was confined to his room, after became demented, continuing in a hopeless idiocy until a few days since, when he died.

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FROM TIDIOUTE.

A Glance at Men and Things.

The Town and Surroundings—Railways and Freight Tariffs—What Pittsburgh Manufacturers Have Lost—The Oil Interests.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

TIDIOUTE, MAY 26, 1870.

In a trip for pleasure rather than of business, generalities, not the close statistics of business, can only be properly dealt with. Thirty miles an hour on a *sunny curved* railroad, and a break-neck dash over *improvised drives* in a recently developed oil region, afford no moments for searching into geological wonders or speculations on the work of the volcano, earthquake or deluge.

We cannot, however, fail to recognize the genius of modern engineering, the foresight that gives unerring direction to enterprise and the masculine venture that strikes out boldly for the commercial advantage *of a people often arrayed* in opposition.

THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

The problem of the pioneers in this great and growing work has been successfully solved by their successors, under the lead of Col. William Phillips, whose practical handling of its affairs, liberal policy in urging establishments of connections already looking it with the New York and Philadelphia lake routes and in building up its financial reputation has given it a status and confidence in the stock market that cannot but increase its patronage and semi-annual dividends.

PITTSBURGH'S LOST OPPORTUNITIES.

Had this great enterprise been pushed, as Pittsburgh capital could have done, during the years of fabulous profits developed by the manufacturers of steam engines and tubing not rested too largely on their local advantages for construction and the paroxysmal capacity of materials for our rivers, we would not now be lamenting over the monopoly enjoyed by the manufacturers of the Hudson River and Philadelphia, drawing to them tens of dollars annually. New oil-wells are daily discovered, and the products of this wonderful region are limited alone by the means of getting it to market. Why not, master workmen of Pittsburgh, have the energy, the skill and enterprise to recover lost advantages?

It would be idle to repeat the oft-told story of great gains, developed by years of struggling and perfect road discipline for the pioneers, and the present road is in splendid condition for speed. Solement, and the distant view of an old Wood street play in Pittsburgh, by the bonfires, on the night of the 4th of July, 1860, when the news of the election of Abraham Lincoln was received by the Fenians from seeing her, as the train rushed at a few days ago that those terrible fellows are to be "wampum" for one side or the other, as either varied in the richness of its presents, by which to draw, even in sex, a favorable response to their insure to the benefit of "Arrow-Head" engraftments, after the fashion of the "Star Lines" on the Ohio River, and the Central, Lake Shore, Fremont Red River about A. D. 1880. There are things that must be done in August to prevent the Fenians from seiz

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1870.

THE REVOLUTION IN VENEZUELA.

South American revolutions have for many decades of years been so common that the report of the consummation of another excites little or no emotion in any part of the world. In this country they are regarded with peculiar indifference. It was not always so. Americans used to watch the progress of events on the Southern peninsula, not only with the interest of curiosity, but with the anxiety of sympathy, and gloried in BOLIVAR, the liberator, as they gloried in WASHINGTON. Finding, however, that the republicans of Spanish America delighted in revolution for its own sake and not merely for its ends, we discovered that we had neither time nor taste for the contemplation of their tragedies. Few readers, probably, were prepared to hear so soon of the establishment of a new government in Venezuela, in place of the government of President MONAGAS, settled only about a year ago by the vote of the people. While the conflict continued between the friends of the actual President and the supporters of General BLANCO GUZMAN, it seems to have been rather sanguinary. In the battle fought for the possession of Valencia both parties are said to have shown persistent rage, and, as stated in the COMMERCIAL yesterday, Caracas was galled by the revolutionists at a loss to the country of five hundred men slain. It appears strange that MONAGAS, having absolute command of the army and navy, and twelve months ago known to have been a favorite with the people, was able to make so poor a defense. BLANCO GUZMAN, his successor in power, had been living as an exile in the island of Curacoa, from which place he was driven by its Dutch rulers about the beginning of March, on account of the political intrigues in which he was discovered to be engaged. He passed over to Venezuela, where he was immediately surrounded by a multitude of persons discontented with the established Government. The most active and influential of these partisans were persons who had formerly held offices in the civil and military services, and who had lost their places in consequence of the scheme of retrenchment and reform initiated by the administration of MONAGAS. These gentlemen may have been in favor of saving the people's money, but they thought it unfair to practice economy at their expense, and so took the first opportunity that offered to revenge the wrong which they had suffered. With such a gang of hungry "public functionaries" out of place arrayed against him, no wonder MONAGAS soon had to succumb! The wonder is still more lessened when we learn that his treasury was very low, and that he is notoriously deficient in vigor of character. He failed to adopt decisive measures; perhaps confiding in his proved popularity, and ignorant of the tremendous energies and manifold resources of the host of disgusted officials whom he had injured irreparably by driving them from their comfortable places at the public crib. Hence when MONAGAS took the field, his cause was already lost. While engaged before Lagunayra, he heard that the capital had fallen into the hands of the insurgents, and at once despaired of his cause, though it was still strong in Porto Cabello and Maracaibo. He gave up the ship! And then the rebels dealt with him in a manner which does not appear characteristic of Hispano-Americans, and which may be an evidence of the influence of Anglo-American example upon their conduct. They left MONAGAS at liberty, on his parole that he would not offer them further opposition. But a German authority, from whom we have derived the facts of our article, is upon the opinion that the late President must certainly go into exile, as his presence in the country is wholly incompatible with the comfort of his successor. As long as he remains in Venezuela the innovating and revolutionary spirit of the people will make it the center of intrigues for a fresh overturn.

No one who knows anything about South American politics will be surprised to learn that President BLANCO GUZMAN, or rather his Government, has followed innumerable illustrious precedents, and solemnly declared all the acts of its predecessor null and void, has formally renounced all contracts and loans concluded by it, and also proclaimed its refusal to pay the interest of the foreign debt of the country. We do not expect to hear that the foreign creditors of Venezuela have been particularly disturbed in their hopes or calculations by this decisive action of the new Government, as we believe a good many years have elapsed since any of them entertained the faintest expectation of getting their money without the interposition of their own governments. Our readers, doubtless, remember that the House of Representatives some time ago passed a resolution in the interest of the American creditors of our sister republic. And when the proper time shall have come, the money may be collected by a ship of war. But more Englishmen and Germans than Americans have "money coming to them" in Venezuela, and the action of one foreign power is likely to be followed or accompanied by the action of others, and the affair looks dangerous for our sister republic.

CAMERON TO LEAD.

The Republican members of Congress have constituted an Executive Committee to take charge of the Congressional and other elections in the States. SIMON CAMERON is the member of the Committee from Pennsylvania. As we have no State officer to elect next fall, we will not probably have any active State Central Committee to manage our campaign, and the whole business will fall into CAMERON's hands. Be it so. If Pennsylvania Republicanism is merely Cameronism, there can be nothing more proper than that the Senator should have the charge of the party and its interests. He claims to control the executive patronage; let us see if he cannot control the State. Let him have a fair field, and enjoy the undivided honors of any victory he may achieve. Let him "set up" all the Senatorial nominations he can control, with special regard to the next Senatorial election, nearly three years off, when his own seat will become vacant. Let him bring his own case directly before the people, and let them record their verdict. We will do what we can to aid the party in coming to a correct conclusion. We will tell all we know of the great chieftain, beginning with the Winnebago transactions, and following his tortuous career down to the present day.

General CAMERON has never been directly before the people of Pennsylvania, and we think too highly of a certain kind of shrewdness which he has and which his friends call *political sagacity*, to believe that he will ever face the people of this State directly on any question. Of course he will assume on this occasion to be the champion of the administration. He will, no doubt, endeavor to persuade the President that he can carry Pennsylvania. We tell General GRANT that there are one hundred thousand Republicans in Pennsylvania who will not vote at all, if by voting they must indorse a man whose name will go down to posterity laden with the execrations of all who esteem political honesty a public virtue. We say to the President and members of Congress that General CAMERON, does not now and never did represent the people of Pennsylvania in the United States Senate, other than in a narrow official sense. Their has been corrupted a Pennsylvania Legislature to elect himself to the Senate. As the case now stands the President and Congress have a right to consider him a regularly elected Senator from this State. If the agents of the people have betrayed them at Harrisburg, it is surely not the fault of General GRANT or the national Congress. Come on, CAMERON, and make your campaign! You will deserve all the glory of your victory. Those who look upon you as a political leper, while they will consider themselves absolved from any obligation to support you or your pack of corruptionists, will at least give you a fair field.

A contest of sympathy has been excited in this country by the execution of the brothers AGUERO for participation in the late revolt. They were both young men, of promise, well gifted intellectually, highly educated, one of them having been in Paris and the other in New York, where he was known to many. In a letter from Havana, of the 17th of May, a Frenchman describes the very different feelings with which the death of these brothers and the death of General GOICOURIA were regarded by the Spaniards. He says it seemed that, in the latter, every Spaniard in Havana saw a personal enemy fall. His death was the subject of universal joy, and it was dangerous to manifest the least pity or sympathy for him. Wholly unlike this was the common sentiment of the Spaniards towards the brothers AGUERO. The newspapers abstained from accusing them, and only the volunteers and the dregs of the people received the news of their condemnation with expressions of gratification. The letter guards us against supposing that the kindness felt for them was any indication of sympathy with the cause for which they died, or of desire for their pardon. The explanation of the difference of attitude of the Habanese towards the brothers AGUERO and towards GOICOURIA is merely personal. The latter they regarded as a filibuster, who deserved to be treated as such, while the brothers AGUERO they regarded as brave and manly enemies, worthy to die the death of soldiers. It was a matter of regret that they could not be shot, instead of perishing by the garrote. "This was precisely the public sentiment, and many Spanish officers were not afraid to give it loud expression." It is perhaps well for us in this country to know that there is a party in Cuba who profess themselves able to discriminate in this manner, though they are on the side of Spain.

DISSATISFACTION with Sunday schools, or rather with some of their common methods of operation, has been manifested in many quarters during the last few years. Originally designed to meet the wants of a class of children left without instruction at home and prevented by the poverty of their parents from attending school during the week, these schools have at length been established every where, and are attended by all classes. For a long time regarded with distrust or jealousy by some of the denominations, they have conquered all or nearly all—and the system in this country at least is so powerful as to be able to put down individual interference with its operations. In one of the ecclesiastical bodies now in session, a report on the subject of Sunday Schools was a few days ago presented and discussed. The principal grounds of the dissatisfaction to which we have referred were set forth. One objection to the system as carried on is the employment of persons, often very young persons, to expound a subject of which they are themselves utterly ignorant. Another objection is the extent to which parents allow the Sunday School to be their substitute in the religious instruction of their children. But the general character of the libraries provided for the use of these schools, appears to have produced the strongest misgivings in regard to their good moral and religious influence. Many of the books thus put into the hands of the boys and girls, were described as of very mischievous tendency. To say of a book that it is "semi-religious and wholly fictitious," is certainly to describe one of the most contemptible productions of the human mind, and we fear there are too many works of that sort in the Sunday School literature. By way of objection, somewhat was also said concerning the sensational contrivances by which children are attracted to some schools, or are entertained when there. All these, and other censurable features of the schools are simply reasons for their reform and not for their abolition. But in the Assembly to which we have referred there were a few members to whom these schools appear so fundamentally objectionable as to be beyond the reach of improvement. One reverend gentleman, for instance, declared himself hostile to the Sabbath School because "the word is unknown in the Bible." Another pronounced the Sabbath School to be "one of the greatest evils of the times," adding that "four fifths of the convicts in the New York penitentiary were found to have been pupils of the Sabbath School." This allegation, vehemently denied by many members, did not consider of the last and most admirable illustration of the absurdity of the mode of argument of which it is a specimen.

FEW clergymen of any denomination in the United States are more venerated at home, or more respected abroad, than the Rev. ALBERT BARNES. In this country his commentaries on the Scriptures are in use everywhere, and both in Edinburgh and in London editions of them have been issued under the supervision of distinguished Biblical scholars. Archbishop WHATELEY spoke of him long ago as one of the best popular commentators on the Scriptures. Mr. BARNES is a graduate of Hamilton College, in the State of New York, and one day last week the graduates of that institution, in attendance at the General Assembly, went together to pay their respects to the now aged preacher and commentator. One of their number having introduced the rest in a little speech, Mr. BARNES talked to them for a few minutes about himself and his works. CHALMERS' Evidences of Christianity cured him of skepticism in early life. Referring to the influence of Hamilton College, he said that "Dr. EDWARD ROBINSON, one of its graduates, had done more to explain and make familiarly known the Holy Land than all other men who have written on the subject." Of his own writings, Mr. BARNES said:

> "They have been a kind of a pleasure—a pastime—to me. I never designed to be an author, and when King wrote me and asked me if my hand was in to explain a perfect passage, and if I had not better write a charge, as I had then no thought of publishing any thing. I did it, and then I found that some of my sermons were used; and I began to write, and had access to the press. I published my Notes on Isaiah at James Alexander, and Mr. Tyng, of Pittsfield, were his classmates. Mr. Tyng was then a young lawyer, and he wrote to Mr. Alexander, and he said that the American Sunday School Union had requested him to write a book on the Bible. Mr. Alexander replied, 'Why, Mr. Tyng desires to write, and he is pleased to desire me to write a book for the Sunday Schools. I shall be ready before I can myself.' A man of leisure asked Dr. Johnson how it was possible for him to write so much in a short time. He said he supposed they have left behind them, and he replied, from the information he had collected. So I suppose it is with me. I am indebted to all the volumes of even the most extensive writer."

IT seems probable that so much of the LYNCH Navigation bill as provides that upon all imported lumber, hemp, and certain forms of iron and steel used in the construction of steam or sail vessels built in the United States, there shall be allowed a drawback equal to the duties paid thereon; that where American materials are used in vessels of not less than one thousand tons, there shall be allowed an equivalent bounty, will go through. The original bill fails under the opposition of the Western members, whose statesmanship ignores ocean navigation and commerce. This sectional spirit, evinced on more than one occasion, is not the least of the signs of the times for evil. It is confined to no party, but apparently animates the masses of all parties in the West. The growth of more liberal ideas is greatly to be desired. Western members who subordinate their convictions to a public opinion born of ignorance and prejudice, cut a sorry figure before the world, and make a lamentable confession concerning their constituents.

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It seems probable that so much of the LYNCH Navigation bill as provides that upon all imported lumber, hemp, and certain forms of iron and steel used in the construction of steam or sail vessels built in the United States, there shall be allowed a drawback equal to the duties paid thereon; that where American materials are used in vessels of not less than one thousand tons, there shall be allowed an equivalent bounty, will go through. The original bill fails under the opposition of the Western members, whose statesmanship ignores ocean navigation and commerce. This sectional spirit, evinced on more than one occasion, is not the least of the signs of the times for evil. It is confined to no party, but apparently animates the masses of all parties in the West. The growth of more liberal ideas is greatly to be desired. Western members who subordinate their convictions to a public opinion born of ignorance and prejudice, cut a sorry figure before the world, and make a lamentable confession concerning their constituents.

FEW clergymen of any denomination in the United States are more venerated at home, or more respected abroad, than the Rev. ALBERT BARNES. In this country his commentaries on the Scriptures are in use everywhere, and both in Edinburgh and in London editions of them have been issued under the supervision of distinguished Biblical scholars. Archbishop WHATELEY spoke of him long ago as one of the best popular commentators on the Scriptures. Mr. BARNES is a graduate of Hamilton College, in the State of New York, and one day last week the graduates of that institution, in attendance at the General Assembly, went together to pay their respects to the now aged preacher and commentator. One of their number having introduced the rest in a little speech, Mr. BARNES talked to them for a few minutes about himself and his works. CHALMERS' Evidences of Christianity cured him of skepticism in early life. Referring to the influence of Hamilton College, he said that "Dr. EDWARD ROBINSON, one of its graduates, had done more to explain and make familiarly known the Holy Land than all other men who have written on the subject." Of his own writings, Mr. BARNES said:

> "They have been a kind of a pleasure—a pastime—to me. I never designed to be an author, and when King wrote me and asked me if my hand was in to explain a perfect passage, and if I had not better write a charge, as I had then no thought of publishing any thing. I did it, and then I found that some of my sermons were used; and I began to write, and had access to the press. I published my Notes on Isaiah at James Alexander, and Mr. Tyng, of Pittsfield, were his classmates. Mr. Tyng was then a young lawyer, and he wrote to Mr. Alexander, and he said that the American Sunday School Union had requested him to write a book on the Bible. Mr. Alexander replied, 'Why, Mr. Tyng desires to write, and he is pleased to desire me to write a book for the Sunday Schools. I shall be ready before I can myself.' A man of leisure asked Dr. Johnson how it was possible for him to write so much in a short time. He said he supposed they have left behind them, and he replied, from the information he had collected. So I suppose it is with me. I am indebted to all the volumes of even the most extensive writer."

IT

Weekly Commercial.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, June 1, 1870.

The Tax Bill

Occupied nearly the whole day in the House, and everything in the bill passed except the question upon the tax on incomes. There was considerable discussion relative to the stamp tax on bank checks, which was finally fixed at two cents, no matter what the amount of the draft or check. There was a sharp contest on the question of abolishing the tax of one cent per box on matches, which yields over two million dollars annually—an amount that Schenck said could not be so easily obtained in any other way. The motion to abolish the tax first prevailed, by 87 to 74, was then reconsidered by 76 to 75, and finally rejected, by 87 to 74, on the tax stands. As soon as this section relating to income was reached, half a dozen members sprung for the floor. McCarthy got it, and moved to strike out all these sections, or in other words to abolish the income tax. He was supported by Kelley, Cox, Davis and Hawley, and opposed by Hale, Lawrence and Schenck, while various members indorsed their purpose to move amendments increasing the exemptions. The debate was quite earnest, lasted an hour, and will be resumed to-morrow. Butler tried to get the floor for his speech of an hour, but was not successful.

Revival of the Commercial Marine.

The State Department has furnished a copy of the letter from Minister Blow, at Brazil, written in December last, in relation to measures which, in his judgment, should be taken to revive our commercial marine. He sustains his views with facts and figures, and studiously and observation, and sums up as follows: "If the United States must be protected from all burdens and embarrassments, and placed on the basis for constructing economically as their competitors in other ports of the world, national subsidies should be granted whenever necessary to establish a line of rapid communications essential to supplying us articles of the first importance at the lowest possible cost, and to the most remote section, allowing us at the same time to pay for them by sending to foreign lands the products of our soil and factories. To accomplish this last is very important to us, and ship owner to whom a subsidy is granted to make as good time and transport freight and passengers as cheaply as those of our own or any other nation, whether subsidized or not. It would seem to be in keeping, and this policy we should establish at least six lines of subsidized steamers to countries and islands each, two of which should be from New Orleans, and others from Baltimore, New York or Boston. It would in our opinion be well to establish any foreign country to join us in these subsidies. Let these lines be first-class passenger and freight steamers, equal if not superior in every respect to any built in any art of the world, reserving the right to mobilize, and above all giving to those countries, if such are needed, full and satisfactory guarantee evidence of our ability to supply them all the various classes of vessels required at the owners of the highest and best qualities.

Sandwich Islands Treaty Defeated.

The Senate spent five hours in executive session to-day on the Sandwich Islands treaty, and finally rejected it by 26 years to 19 nays, a previous vote in table having been defeated by only two majority. Mr. Sherman, on behalf of the Foreign Relations Committee, was the principal supporter of the measure, while Mr. Sherman, for the Finance committee, opposed it on grounds of revenue. Among the speakers were Schurz, Conkling, Morton, Sprague and Saulsbury. Chandler and Morrill, of Vermont. The vote on opposing the treaty also agreed that to grant its principle would delay annexation, and that the proposition that it would cost the United States a million dollars was unsound, since the only ones to be greatly benefited were sugar planters, and they were mostly Americans. The importance of these islands to our Pacific commerce was presented at length, and admitted by all, but the greater part of those present were deterred from voting for it because ultimate control would not be found in granting to Hawaii, and though the latter have a majority, it could not get the necessary two-thirds.

The Judicial Bill.

Passed by the Senate this morning, changes the circuits in such a way that Judge Bond, of Baltimore, is thrown out, Maryland being added to the circuit of Judge Grier and Pennsylvania, in which there is a judge already. The friends of Bond will endeavor to defeat the bill in the House. Its main section provides that every Judge, whether of the Supreme or Circuit Court, must reside in the circuit over which he presides, and the Senate has put into the bill this clause apparently apparently to justify the defeat of Judge Hoar for Supreme bench. Senator Drake put in another thing the Chief Justice, by himself, at in two or three recent acts of Congress he title given him was that of Chief Justice f the United States. Neither the Committee on Jorner laws recognize any such officer, the friends of Bond will endeavor to defeat. rlking out various superfluous words, and xing Chase's title as Chief Justice of the upreme Court.

The Appropriation Bill.

The Senate made two hundred and fifty-one indments to the general appropriation ill, and increased the amount in about 50,000. The amount appropriated as mileage nd compensation for members of the House, as reduced $175,000, and that under general head for collection of internal re- was reduced $1,000,000. The principal items of increase were the State nd Navy Departments, $50,000, and extensions of the capitol grounds $200,000 or $600,000. More than half millions was added to the pensions, a considerable part of which will be rejected by he House.

Chinese Not to be Taxed.

The Senate Committee on Territories to-day eported favorably on the bill annulling the ct of the Idaho Territorial Legislature where, y a special tax is levied on Chinese engaged n mining. The Roman ...ended.

America.

The *Shipping Gazette* thin... States are planting too much co... little grain, and appreheads bad years.

Elected to Parliament.

Mr Mahew has been elected to Parliament from East Suffolk, defeating Sir John Crofts Adair, Liberal.

Excursionists Drowned.

Twenty members of an excursion party of thirty or forty were drowned by the sinking of a raft on the Danube, to-day.

The Russian Ambassadors

At the various European Courts are ordered to meet the Emperor [illegible] Ems.

The Spanish Cortes

Rejected a motion of Senor Garido to proceed to the election of a King. The subsequent proposition to defer the whole question indefinitely was defeated without action. It has been agreed upon that the election of a King by a majority of one shall be valid.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT FOR MAY.

Decrease During the Month $14,301,962.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The following is an abstract of the official statement of the public debt for May:

Total debt, principal and interest, due and unpaid	$2,445,124,271 27
Amount in Treasury—Coin	$ 109,788,741 80
Currency	14,301,962 17
Sinking fund in United States coin interest bonds and accrued interest thereon	55,883,226 50
Interest on United States interest bonds purchased and accrued interest thereon	83,065,122 27
Total	$ 258,561,800 49
Debt less amount in Treasury	2,186,562,470 78
Decrease during the month	14,301,962 17
Decrease since 1st of March	31,796,105 39

The following from a respectable English journal, smacks somewhat of the marvelous. In Essex a woman recently died at the age of forty six, who from the age of two years had been covered with hair. At the age of four she terribly deformed, and yet in such a state of health as never to have required medical aid. Bread, cheese and ale were her accustomed food, and her appetite was always good. Digestion perfect; so that she is said to have passed her time—if such a thing can be imagined—pleasantly and happily. She died suddenly and unexpectedly, after her usual supper, passing, I will be very, to sleep. A *post mortem* examination revealed the remarkable fact that her stomach was deformed and her heart at a considerable distance from its natural position, being very large and at the left instead of the right side. The spine was doubly curved, the bones were limeless and pliable, and other organs of the body were out of place and deformed. The head was misshapen and contained two quarts of water. It is impossible to say what a life deformed being could have lived at all, but that life should have been prolonged as it was in spite of such terrible odds is a fact which we commend to those who think must be without parallel. This mindless, shapeless, animated creature is in direct opposition to all theories of creation and of Providence.

A LETTER from Florence gives some information that may be interesting to [illegible]: This morning I wandered through the market, and turning a corner, came suddenly upon a long table where butchers were busy cutting and selling the little jumpers. On a table was a large bag, into which a boy put his hand and took out a number of live frogs; with a pair of scissors he then skinned them in a twinkling, and, at the same time cutting the skin of the back open, and then threw them into a large earthen dish, which contained those already rendered more in the same state. Although headless, they were all swimming about in this manner, about in the liveliest manner. After soaking for a short time they are taken out and dredged in a kind of yellowish flour, and put in a tub of clear water. Even after being beheaded and skinned, some of them managed to escape from the dish and tried to climb up the sides. They are sold by weight, and those in the dish were being bought up ready for the purchaser, who no doubt enjoys them more than I could after seeing the whole operation of killing.

SUICIDE BY HANGING.

Fires in Wabash, Ind.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WABASH, Ind., May 30, 1870.—A fire here yesterday partially destroyed a dwelling owned by Joseph Lay. Damage two hundred and fifty dollars; no insurance. Last night, about [illegible] o'clock, the alarm was given that the Wabash House was on fire. The fire originated in the [illegible] and [illegible]. Loss [illegible] dollars; insured for [illegible] dollars in the Putnam, of Hartford. May 30.—A bakery and confectionery belonging to [illegible] was entirely destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss [illegible] dollars; insured for four hundred dollars in the Home of New York. Schlegell & Miller's grocery store, and Sandford's jewelry store, loss six hundred dollars; no insurance. Dr. Dillon's saloon damaged in building owned by [illegible]; no insurance.

Funeral of Bishop Kemper.

The funeral of Bishop Kemper took place at Shella, Wis., Tuesday. The ceremonies were performed by Bishops Smith, Clarkson, [illegible] and Whitehouse. Seventy clergymen are present.

Jewels for Sale.

Ladies whoare fond of jewelry, and regard opera glasses as indispensables, and attractive than investments in real estate, will be interested to learn that the chemists are making important progress in the work of making them artificially. Of course, we do not allude to the imitations of the diamond in paste, or of emerald, sapphire, ruby, and amethyst in colored glass, but to the manufacture of gems which are identical, so far as their composition and materials are concerned, with the products of nature. Theerystallization of carbon into diamond dust has long since been familiar to chemists, though the artificial process has not yet been perfected as to attain for its product either the hardness, brilliancy, or size which are necessary to vie with the diamond of commerce.

A student of Liebig, M. Zeichenkoff, has recently made an important advance in this field of discovery, which is not less interesting from the promise it affords that all the leading gems may yet be manufactured artificially, than from the indication it gives of the manner in which the natural gems were formed. This Professor, a Russian chemist by birth, has compounded a series of siliceous and aluminiferous ethers or vapors, containing the elements of silex or glass, and of alumina or feldspar volatilized. These compounds, when poured into a white-hot crucible, are treated with the oxides of various metals, instantaneously produce original gems of the same chemical constituents as those which have been naturally formed. Thus, for example, the protoxide of iron, produces the ruby; colored with copper it yields the sapphire; with manganese amethyst; with nickel, emerald, though the substance which in nature colors the emerald is not nickel but the oxide of chrome. The substance found only in the emerald and beryl; with chrome and a trace of iron, the topaz. The result shows by synthesis what has already been demonstrated by analysis, that these gems are crystals of pure alumina, colored by the oxides of the various metals. As the former are the basis of the materials from which the latter are formed, and they are the materials with which it is colored, it therefore follows that in the formation of the colored glass do also bring together essentially the same chemical substances which meet in the gems of the workers. The effort, therefore, of Zeinwskoff-sky to combine these materials in a manner to produce the gems which he compounds for its success upon his attaining the same hardness which is imparted to the gem. This has not yet been done, and it is conceded that in some way it can only be obtained where the crystallization takes place under great heat and pressure. It is not impossible, however, that some combination may be found which may yet be a branch of ordinary industry. It would certainly be appropriate that when by the art of man carbon is made to crystallize in the form of diamond, the crown jewels should also be placed within their reach.

Senator Revels on Education.

Senator Revels made a speech at the Fifteenth Amendment celebration at Elmira on Tuesday. He concluded his speech as follows:

"Is it not a fact that it is a doctrine of the Democratic party that the reconstruction acts are unconstitutional? Is not the Fifteenth Congress, in the press, everywhere, that the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments are all unconstitutional. If these acts are unlawful, get into power, would they not repeal them? They will do it as sure as the sun shines in the heavens. That is the reason they want to get into power—to check it before it gets so far along that it cannot be checked. Democrats are on the look out. Is it not an enormous thing for a man to buy intelligence from a man who is seeking to sell him, and go to his enemies, who are seeking to destroy him? You will say that such a man is Democratic. I say that no colored man who will desert his friends, the Republicans, one of two things is true—either he is ignorant of what he is doing, or that his business in our political household of faith, or that he has no sense. Take this advice as from a friend.

SUICIDE BY HANGING.

From a lengthy article on witchcraft, in the *Quarterly Review*, we obtain the following piece of information illustrative of the old superstitions era which has happily long since passed away:

"A diminutive and uncouth insect called the Prodigious Monand played a fearful part in the history of witchcraft. Its tracks in vast masses, and as it wears a scarlet-colored coat, it gives a blood-red color to all it covers. Thus it wandered in the year 1540 in Germany, and at the same time, the plague broke out there, a hundred and seventy matrons were executed as witches, on the charge that they had caused blood to be spread over hoy as well as unholy things. And for the space of a year the same superstition acted in the same way in the year 1580, when the Monand appeared in Italy, and the shoals of dead bodies floating down the Tiber—marvelous and inconceivable to those who have been naturally formed, still it was undeniable fact that as a general rule, they occupy more advanced ground than the northern and central parts of the State. We need the benefit of their presence, good counsels and wholesome enthusiasm for the great cause. Let this be the greatest assembly of Templars ever convened in this or any other State. The national capital of Pennsylvania is a fit locality for such a meeting.

CHILL W. HAZZARD, D. D. W. C. T.

NATIONAL GUARD OF PENNSYLVANIA.

General Orders from Adjutant General Russell.

The following order has been issued by the Adjutant General:

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL GUARD OF PENNSYLVANIA,
HARRISBURG, May 18, 1870.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 5.

I. Hereafter each and every company of the National Guard of Pennsylvania shall have prepared, and kept for the purpose, an Enlistment Book, in which each and every member of the company shall sign his name, when he joins the same, and for every year or five years, and in which shall be kept a descriptive list of each member of the company, as follows, viz: Name, rank, age, height, complexion, eyes, hair, when and where joined for duty and enrolled, occupation, residence, remarks.

This book shall be at all times open to the examination of the proper inspecting officer, to whom every man enrolled thereon must present himself for inspection.

II. No election of company officers shall be held on the [illegible] unless [illegible] money to [illegible] balances [illegible] exchange [illegible] light [illegible] shall [illegible] and [illegible] Lieutenant [illegible] Captain [illegible] State [illegible]

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Religious Intolerance.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 1.—A fearful war of religious intolerance has broken out in the province of Roumelia, a metropolitan province of the Turkish Empire, in the south of Europe. For some time the native Christians have manifested a spirit of fearful vindictiveness against the Jewish population, who have endeavored in vain to obtain from the government some protection against outrage and extortion. A secret movement has been in organization for some time for the extermination of the inoffensive Israelites.

The deep and deadly hatred of the bigoted populace had only been slumbering, and awaiting vent for its fury. On Saturday last, the Jewish population, who have endeavored in vain to obtain from the government some protection against outrage and extortion. A secret movement has been in organization for some time for the extermination of the inoffensive Israelites.

The deep and deadly hatred of the bigoted populace had only been slumbering, and awaiting vent for its fury. On Saturday last, a preconcerted signal, the Christian populace rose, and a fearful work of butchery was inaugurated. At an early hour all the houses of the Jews were invaded, and the occupants who were unable to escape, were massacred in cold blood. The fleeing Israelites were pursued through the town by an armed mob and murdered, wherever caught, men, women and children. The fury of the populace was inflamed within its bloody career, by nothing equal itself for want of victims. In all the principal towns the fearful work of butchery prevailed, and thousands of Israelites, of various ages and of the repugnant class were butchered. The work of extermination will proceed to the interior, as the nobility and aristocracy and many members of Parliament, Cabinet Ministers, representatives of the Bench, and persons eminent in all the departments of public life. The course was cleared by mounted gendarmes with much difficulty, but not far from the appointed time the horses were brought. The Derby Herald of the spectacle was wrought to the highest pitch by the appearance of fifteen horses entered for the race. Macgregor, the favorite, was tremendously cheered. All being ready, a good start was obtained, and Macgregor soon had away. As Macgregor began to fall behind the greatest excitement was manifested, and when Kingcraft lead the excitement was intense, and reached its height when he came in winner, with Palmerston second and Scottish close behind, third. The race had hardly ended when a drenching rain fell, which lasted but a few minutes and was succeeded by a bright sunshine. Kingcraft won the race in two minutes and forty-five seconds. Distance one mile and a half. Summary—Lord Falmouth's Kingcraft, by King Tom, out of Diamond, first, Mr. Crawford's Palmerston, by Bracket, out of Rita, second; Lord Wilton's Hunter, by Tim Whiffler, out of Chanadora, third. Time of winner 2:45.

Diplomatic Changes.

PARIS, June 1.—It is reported that M. Bernay is to be transferred from Washington to Brussels, and that Prevost Paradola has been appointed Ambassador to the United States.

THE GOOD TEMPLARS.

Grand Lodge Session at Gettysburg—Railroad Arrangements—Visitors and Delegates—Tuesday, June 14, 1870.

The seventeenth annual session of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars of Pennsylvania will be held at Gettysburg on Tuesday, June 14, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The Representatives to this Lodge must be elected, and the certificates forwarded to L. E. Wright, Grand Secretary, Lancaster, Pa. A Representative must by a third degree member, and a member of the Lodge he represents.

The following is the basis of representation: Each lodge composed of not more than one hundred members, shall be entitled to one representative; over one hundred and not exceeding two hundred, two representatives. In case a lodge is organized after the first week in May, such lodge should elect its representative at the first regular meeting after its organization.

All W. C. T's., P. W. C. T's., W. V. T's., P. W. V. T's., and all Deputies in good standing in their districts, are entitled to the G. L. Degree and all the privileges of membership, except voting. Proper certificates of the rank and good standing must be presented from their respective Lodges, Cons. Art. 1, Sec. 6 and 7.

Arrangements have been made with the railroad companies for excursion tickets. All delegates and visitors wishing to go by the Pennsylvania Railroad will write to Andrew Johnson, 121 Race street, Philadelphia, who will send return free tickets from Harrisburg to Pittsburgh. Also write Adam Hoffman, Harrisburg, Pa., who will send excursion tickets from Harrisburg to Gettysburg and return. No money is to be sent to the above, as it is only an order for excursion tickets that will be sent. Delegates that take the train going from Pittsburgh must write to both of these gentlemen. Delegates coming over the Cumberland Valley road, Sister Johnson for the Pennsylvania Central, and Brother Hoffman for the Northern Central.

Delegates must start from Pittsburgh on Monday morning, 13th inst., on Pacific Express, at 2:40 A. M., connecting at Harrisburg at 10:30 A. M., for Gettysburg, to arrive on Monday evening. The Session of the Grand Lodge will open on Monday. Or, delegates may take any train leaving Pittsburgh on Monday morning, and connecting at Harrisburg in time for the first afternoon session of the Grand Lodge. Trains leaving Harrisburg for Gettysburg only at 8:55 A. M. and 2:15 P. M. The fare from Pittsburgh to Harrisburg is $7 45; from Harrisburg to Gettysburg $2 80.

Delegates arriving in Pittsburg are requested to register their names at the Mt. Charles Hotel, simply adding the number of their Lodge, that a list of the names of the delegates going West will go out on the Pacific Express, which will give a sufficient time for the trip and companionship on the cars. Delegates will not be visited at an additional expense of about six dollars.

The hotel accommodations at Gettysburg are as follows: The Spring House, a first-class house, kept by George Hoppes, will accommodate about three hundred. It is located one and a half miles from the town, on the Fairfield railway and cars running during the day between the hotel and the town. Arrangements on this occasion are reduced to a very reasonable rate per day. The principal hotels in the town are the "Eagle," the "Globe," the "Compass," and several others, affording accommodations at a very reasonable rate per day—probably $1 50.

The place of meeting will be found very agreeable and interesting. The Agricultural Hall, in which the Grand Lodge will meet, is a large and comfortable building, and is ample for about seven hundred people—perhaps more.

We ask the representatives and members of the Grand Lodge to attend this session, because, in all probability, it will be the most important and interesting ever held in the State. During the year about to close, the Order of Good Templars has met with more glorious success than during any other year in the history of the Order, and to the end that the good work may be continued during the ensuing year, and with increased vigor, every active member of the Grand Lodge, from the remotest part of the State, be sure to be present. Nothing can assure greater encouragement to the earnest and consistent workers in the order than a full attendance from every section. The North and West, especially, should be well represented, as it is unthinkable that it was a general rule, they occupy more advanced ground than the southern and central parts of the State. We need the benefit of their presence, good counsels and wholesome enthusiasm for the great cause. Let this be the greatest assembly of Templars ever convened in this or any other State. The national capital of Pennsylvania is a fit locality for such a meeting.

CHILL W. HAZZARD, D. D. W. C. T.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 1, 1870.

Our local money continues to be fairly supplied with loanable capital, and all reasonable wants of responsible parties are supplied at the rates ruling for some time past. In local stocks there is no movement worthy of special notice.

—*The Commercial Advertiser* says of New York financial affairs: The Wall street markets are generally buoyant and active, but without any special clique movements. Money continues, as for some time past, excessively abundant, the rate on call loans being 4@5 per cent., with occasional transactions on Government at 3 per cent. The paper market continues dull, the supply of first-class notes and acceptances being almost nominal. Commercial loans, double name, are ranging from two to four months, are current at 5@6½ per cent.; prime foreign bankers' paper, 60 days, is quoted at 108@108½.

The stock market shows a good degree of general activity. At the opening and during the morning call prices were steady, not to say firm, at yesterday's quotations, but after the first hour there was a yielding of ½@¾ per cent. some losses, and a corresponding rise on others. The transactions were especially large in Hannibal & St. Joseph, Rock Island, Toledo and Mississippi. Pacific Mail sold on the call at 46½, but subsequently fell off to 45¾. Atlantic Mail, after selling at 28@28¾ on the call, advanced afterward to 29@29½.

The general market is firmer, and price ranging at 114@114¼. The advance of ¼ per cent. in exchange strengthens the premium, but does not appear to have induced any buying to cover the considerable line of "shorts" on the contrary, the demand was light and sales of 5 per cent., declined to "flat," a large amount being offered. The sales of the steamer Alaska takes out to-day $111,855 in gold bars.

Foreign exchange is active, and, under the sales of several of commercial bills, rates have made a further advance, leading drawers being unwilling to sell 60 days' sterling under 109.

The bond market has been steady, with a moderate business. There is an entire absence of speculative movement pending the repose of the excitement that naturally follows the respective committees, and the course of prices is influenced mainly by the variations in the gold premium.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn. Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds '81	117¾	117¾
U. S. Bonds '62	117¼	117¼
U. S. Bonds '64	114¼	114¼
U. S. Bonds '65	114¼	114¼
U. S. Bonds '65, new	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds '67	114	114
U. S. Bonds '68	113¾	113¾
10-40s	108¾	108¾
7-30s	107¾	107¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Bond street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	114¼
U. S. 6s, 1881	117¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	117¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	114¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	114¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new	113¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	114
U. S. 5-20s, 1868	113¾
U. S. 10-40s	108¾
5-20s, January and July, 1865	114¼
5-20s, January and July, 1867	114¼
5-20s, January and July, 1868	114¼
United States Pacific Railroad	107¾
Central Pacific Railroad	92
Union Pacific Railroad	84¾

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

June 1, 1870.

	10	30	11	30	12	30	1	30	3	30
New York Central	200½	200½	200¾	200¾	200¾	200¾	200¾	200¾	200¾	200¾
New Jersey Central										
Harlem	127	126½	127	126½	127	126½	127	126½	127	126½
Harlem pref.										
Reading	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½
Michigan Central	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118
Michigan Southern	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Illinois Central	139	139	139	139	139	139	139	139	139	139
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Chicago and Northwestern	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½
Do preferred										
Rock Island	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾
St. Paul	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
St. Paul preferred	81½	81½	81½	81½	81½	81½	81½	81½	81½	81½
Fort Wayne	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94
Toledo and Wabash										
Fort Wayne	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116
Chicago and Alton	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116
Ohio and Mississippi	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Western Union Telegraph	81½	81½	81½	81½	81½	81½	81½	81½	81½	81½
Pacific Mail	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
Adams Express										
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express										
American M. U. Express										
United States Express										
Gold	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Tues.	Wed.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	200½	200¾	¼	
N. J. Central	126½	126½		
Erie	27	27		
Harlem	144	145		
Reading	102½	102½		
Mich. Central	124	124		
Mich. Southern	97¼	98¾		
Illinois Central	139	139		
Clev. and Pitts.	109½	109¾		
Chicago and North. W.	87	86½		½
Do. preferred	88	87½		½
Rock Island	115¾	115¾		
St. Paul	44	44		
Do. preferred	81½	81½		
Fort Wayne	95	94		1
Col. and Wabash	116	116		
Ohio and Miss.	44	44		
Western Union Tel.	81½	81½		
Pacific Mail	45¾	44		¾
Adams Ex.	114	114		

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

June 1, 1870.

	10	30	11	30	12	30	1	30	3	30
New York Central	200½	200½	200¾	200¾	200¾	200¾	200¾	200¾	200¾	200¾
New Jersey Central										
Harlem	127	126½	127	126½	127	126½	127	126½	127	126½
Harlem pref.										
Reading	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½
Michigan Central	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118
Michigan Southern	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Illinois Central	139	139	139	139	139	139	139	139	139	139
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Chicago and Northwestern	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½
Do preferred										
Rock Island	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾
St. Paul	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
St. Paul preferred	81½	81½	81½	81½	81½	81½	81½	81½	81½	81½
Fort Wayne	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94
Toledo and Wabash										
Fort Wayne	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116
Chicago and Alton	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116
Ohio and Mississippi	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Western Union Telegraph	81½	81½	81½	81½	81½	81½	81½	81½	81½	81½
Pacific Mail	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
Adams Express										
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express										
American M. U. Express										
United States Express										
Gold	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼

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Michigan Southern	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Illinois Central	139	139	139	139	139	139	139	139	139	139
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Chicago and Northwestern	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½
Do preferred										
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St. Paul	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
St. Paul preferred	81½	81½	81½	81½	81½	81½	81½	81½	81½	81½
Fort Wayne	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94
Toledo and Wabash										
Fort Wayne	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116
Chicago and Alton	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116
Ohio and Mississippi	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Western Union Telegraph	81½	81½	81½	81½	81½	81½	81½	81½	81½	81½
Pacific Mail	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
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Illinois Central	139	139	139	139	139	139	139	139	139	139
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
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Fort Wayne	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94
Toledo and Wabash										
Fort Wayne	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116
Chicago and Alton	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116
Ohio and Mississippi	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Western Union Telegraph	81½	81½	81½	81½	81½	81½	81½	81½	81½	81½
Pacific Mail	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
Adams Express										
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express										
American M. U. Express										

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1870.

TERMS:

Single copy, per year $2 00
In clubs of twenty, per year 1 50
One copy gratis to the getter-up of the club.

THE present number of the COMMERCIAL is issued from our new office, corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street. The task of moving the heavy machinery and other belongings to our office, has been completed without the loss of an issue. It was commenced when the press stopped four o'clock Saturday morning, and in less than forty hours our press was ready to start, with engine and boiler and nearly everything else in order, in our new vault. Meanwhile the compositors had become something like old residents in their new composing room, which is among the very best in the country. The work of transferring the press, engine, boiler, etc., etc., was accomplished with the greatest celerity, as our brethren in the business will at once understand. In our issue of Saturday morning we expressed a doubt whether the change would be made in time to issue a paper this morning. The fact is, we had ten or fifteen hours to spare, the task having been accomplished without confusion, breakage or loss—a fact, we feel justified in saying, that is without a parallel in its line. The credit belongs wholly to Mr. R. W. TAYLOR, widely known as the accomplished and energetic assistant from the establishment of R. HOE & CO., press makers, New York; CARROLL & SNYDER, the well-known Pittsburgh boiler makers; JAMES BOWN, the machinist whose work is everywhere commended; WELDON & KELLY, the extensive gas fitters; HARTMAN & ECKER, the firm of masons who are equal to any emergency; and to our own excellent pressman, Mr. JOHN RUMMEL, and his faithful assistants. With the work committed to such hands, we have found it almost a pleasure to move.

—Only our counting and editorial rooms remain in the old quarters, where they will be for a few days longer, when we shall be fully settled in our new office, and prepared for "calls" from the public.

RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS IN PARTY POLITICS.

Party arrangements are formed on political grounds and for political ends. The questions debated by parties are political; their arguments are drawn from political sources. The voting which decides the contest is a political function, regulated by law, and each voter is regarded as an individual citizen in the free exercise of his rights as such. Organizations, not formed on political grounds, whether they be religious or any other, are not recognized in the law regulating suffrage, and have nothing to do in our elections.

If, then, at the polls men cast their votes with reference to the interests and orders of such organizations, and for the attainment of ends entirely different from those visibly involved in the issue, they not only pervert an important civil right, but also practice a fraud on the great mass of the voters of both political parties. In proportion to the extent of such a practice is the freedom of our elections endangered, and their legitimate purpose frustrated. It takes politics and the ballot-box away from their lawful use and design, and seeks to decide political questions by considerations that have no real or legitimate connection with politics. It is a deception and a fraud, inasmuch as it covertly employs a power of organization, ostensibly designed for different purposes, to control political affairs, and that, under conditions which the mass of citizen voters do not discover, and of course cannot counteract. Voting is the act of individuals. One by one the ballots go into the box. Voting by societies or by sects is a feudalism totally foreign to the nature of our franchise. This was substantially the ground taken by Democrats against our volunteers' voting during the war. But it was grossly misapplied in that case, because, as the common sense of the Republican people and the legislators understood it, the volunteers were but temporarily in the character of soldiers, and were in no danger of being swayed, in their voting by their military organization. And the result showed that this was the correct view. Under different circumstances and with a different sort of an army, the case might be otherwise. The French Republic was subverted and its President made Emperor by the vote of the army. From a like principle, of outside, unrecognized organization controlling the voting of its members at elections, the Know-Nothings clothed themselves with power and terror. The same, too, may be said of what, in some localities, is familiarly called "the Irish vote."

In fact, it makes no difference, in the principle of the thing, whether such intrusive and deceitful organization be religious, military, ecclesiastical, scientific, or founded on foreign nationalities; nor, if ecclesiastical, whether it be Methodist, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, or any other. The wrong consists in acting under false colors, which is properly taken as evidence of a sinister design. It is easy to see how even a small minority, casting their votes under such an arrangement, may turn an election, and sacrifice the political interests of both parties to promote designs which are not known nor favored by either.

The public sentiment of the American people has been jealous of the interference of ecclesiastical organizations in party politics. The conscious pride of liberty and the political intelligence of our American people have been a sufficient guaranty against any visible usurpation of church authority over them in regard to their political opinions and actions. Democratic politicians have been prompt and loud in denouncing everything of this sort, when it had even a seeming aspect—in *opposition* to them.

We do not undervalue religious organizations. But it is not their office to control the voting of citizens in party politics. We deny neither the right nor the obligation of religious teachers to inculcate the duties of citizenship. But we maintain that church influence and power should not be employed to give, or bargain off, the votes of members, to any political party, in order to secure ends merely sectarian and in no sense political. This cannot be done honestly, anywhere, nor without wronging the great body of free voters. It may be done in perfect *consistency* with a false principle of morals—that "the end sanctifies the means" —and also in perfect consistency with an effete, old-world, ecclesiastico-political hypothesis that "the civil power is subordinate to the ecclesiastical and must be controlled by it." With such notions, never admitted in our constitutions nor by our people, an effort to make political elections subserve church interest and power is altogether consistent. Their dominance, for centuries, in the old world, disastrous to all the rights of men, both civil and religious, give them no attraction in the eyes of free men in the new world. And their waning and disgrace there—the consequence of their falsity and despotism—justify vigilance and determination to prevent their introduction and triumph here. Such principles and a policy consistent with them, would make the right of suffrage a subject of traffic, a sham and a curse, a means of bondage rather than a guard of freedom.

THE MAYFLOWER.

What becomes of the old ships? is an inquiry which many may suppose to be susceptible of a ready answer. There are, however, difficulties in the way of a definite reply to the question, and we remember to have heard the subject discussed with much interest, under circumstances that rendered some of the statements of the disputants decidedly piquant, indeed rather trying to weak nerves. When the inquiry is restricted to a single ship one might fancy the subject divested of all embarrassment, if not uncertainty, but even this is not strictly, or, in all cases, true. In a discourse on the Pilgrim Fathers, a short time ago, the Rev. Dr. POST remarked of the Mayflower that "its wings were spread for eternity," and the proposition has given rise to criticisms which indicate, we suppose, a decidedly prosaic or even Philistinish frame of mind in the critics. As rhetoric, or at least poetry, Dr. POST's proposition is certainly defensible. At least one poet of classic renown has ascribed wings to the ship Argo, a vessel of which every reader is at once reminded by the mention of the Mayflower. And no intelligent person expects that either the ship of Jason or the ship of Plymouth will soon cease flying. In fact, their wings seem spread for eternity. But the critics to whom we refer appear to think that the truth or propriety of Dr. POST's figure, in some way, depends upon the ultimate fate of the Mayflower, or upon the use to which it was put after the landing of the Pilgrims on these shores. This notion must have prompted the statement that, after the famous voyage, the vessel so sacred in our eyes, was engaged in transporting slaves from Africa to America. Many will naturally ask is this true, and whether true or not, what finally become of the Mayflower? Classical readers recollect that similar uncertainty prevailed in ancient times as to the final fate of the ship which had carried the Argonauts. Thus, the poet MARTIAL speaks of a reminder of the immortal vessel as existing at Rome in his day. But, according to the general and orthodox belief the Argo was translated by MINERVA to the skies where it still shines as a constellation. Things equally wonderful were done in the time of the Mayflower, and it is strange that there are no traditions of supernatural interposition for its preservation from desecration, if not from destruction. The common impression is that the vessel, so venerable and sacred in our eyes, was, to the Pilgrim Fathers, merely a common ship and a rather heavy sailer, which continued to be employed for the ordinary purposes of transportation. But we confess we are sorry, even shocked, to hear that the ship which had rendered such noble service to humanity, was afterwards subjected to the degradation of carrying Africans or even Indians into bondage. The allegation has not been proved, though it receives a color of probability from the well known opinions of the Pilgrims on the subject of slavery. We trust that the charge will be investigated and shown to be without foundation.

ARCHBISHOPS KENRICK AND PURCELL.

About two weeks ago we called the attention of our readers to a very important incident in connection with the proceedings of the Council. This was the appearance of a brief and cogently expressed protest of a portion of the American prelates against the proclamation of the dogma of the Pope's personal infallibility. Both in England and in this country much curiosity has been felt concerning the attitude of the American bishops towards the great question of the time. Curiosity remained long ungratified. Those gentlemen maintaining a reticence that seemed the most enterprising inquirer. By many, however, their silence was interpreted as agreement with the majority, and their votes were boldly counted in favor of the dogma. In this manner injustice was done to many of them, as our readers know. The truth is that the American bishops are divided in their view of the subject, like the bishops of Germany and of France. Considerably the greater number of them, however, are strongly hostile to the definition of the doctrine, chiefly on the ground of the impolicy of the act, as was apparent from the protest referred to above. Some of this number take still higher ground against the dogma itself, as unsustained by Scripture, history or tradition. Interesting evidence of this fact has been lately given to the public

Dr. SPALDING, Archbishop of Baltimore, at first opposed to the infallibility of the Pope, suddenly changed his position, and in a letter addressed to Mgr. DUPANLOUP, *in the name of all his colleagues of the United States*, declared himself in favor of the new dogma. Naturally this letter gave grievous offense to those of the American Bishops who were thus misrepresented. Archbishop KENRICK, of St. Louis, and Archbishop PURCELL, of Cincinnati, have therefore addressed a letter to Mgr. DUPANLOUP, *in the name of many Bishops of the United States*, in which they define their position. They express their entire concurrence with the celebrated French bishop in his hostility to the proposed dogma. They consider themselves as "fulfilling a duty of honor and even of justice" in making known their dissent from the sentiments of Dr. SPALDING's letter. They declare that "this letter which seems to speak in the name of the American prelates, really speaks only in the name of its author, or at most, in the name of those who concur with him in the project of definition that had been proposed by him" The letter had appeared without their knowledge, and had fallen among them like a bombshell, "to the astonishment of all and the affliction of many." The American prelates, they say, have a very special reason for hesitation in regard to this question of pontifical infallibility. On the one hand, neither Catholics nor Protestants in their countries will admit that the Popes have the right to depose rulers, to release subjects from their oath of fidelity, and to transfer at their pleasure a kingdom from one prince to another. "Our Irish who form the mass, as they are the support of the Catholic Church in the United States, will not easily agree that Pope ADRIAN IV., who was an Englishman, was infallible when he gave Ireland to HENRY II., King of England." On the other hand, the bulls of the Popes are so clear and positive on the subject that the defenders of Papal infallibility are forced to admit the temporal sovereignity of the Pope over all the world. Hitherto, these prelates say they have been able to assert that the Catholic Church had really nothing to do with these objectionable transactions, not being responsible for the actions of the Pope. But if the pontifical decisions are made articles of faith, as they will be by the proclamation of infallibility, the consequences will be very embarrassing. Questions must constantly arise which it will be impossible to answer without starting objections injurious to the character of the church. One strong sentence we quote literally:

> "Wherefore does he (the Archbishop of Baltimore,) depart new definitions that do violence to the conscience of many of his colleagues in the Episcopate? for many of us have that ecclesiastical history, the history of the Popes, the history of the Council is, and the tradition of the Church are not in harmony with the new dogma, and for this reason we believe that it is very inopportune to define as of faith an opinion which seems to be destitute of solid foundation in Scripture and tradition, while it appears to us contradicted by irrefragable monuments."

This letter of the most distinguished Roman Catholic prelates of the United States is certainly a very significant document and worthy of general attention. In the event of a great schism as one result of the proclamation of the objectionable dogma, the position of the American section of the church, is an interesting subject for speculation.

A LIVELY excitement has for some time prevailed in England on the subject of Popery. Though we do not hear much of the cry of "no popery!" the feeling has been the same on one side and nearly the same on the other, as in the old times, when the Pope and obnoxious priests had to be burned in effigy and conspicuous chapels were burned in reality. These external demonstrations are not permitted by the civilization of the age. A still stronger or better reason for their absence is, no doubt, the pretty general conviction that they are not necessary; and that mere moral force without physical aid is sufficient to prevent the old religion from getting the upper hand. It seems that a resolution for enforcing the inspection of convents, offered in the House of Commons by Mr. NEWDEGATE, the great champion of Protestantism in Parliament, was carried. This, we are told, happened "by a surprise." Whether the surprise was effected through the culpable remissness of the majority, or by means of some such artifice as often proves successful in American legislation, we are wholly unable to say. But the act was passed. Mr. NEWDEGATE and his supporters were exultant, the Catholics and their sympathizers were indignant, and the numerous party of the Poco-Curantes looked upon the excitement of both "with a certain malicious amusement." These amused spectators, we need not say, have no particular liking for Popery, and in the middle classes generally a good deal of alarm has been excited by the multiplication of nuns during the last few years. At present there are said to be as many as six thousand where a generation ago, convents were unknown, or nearly so. Then, the ritualistic forms introduced into many churches are coming to be looked upon with ever stronger suspicion by the thoroughly Protestant mass of the nation. The immediate pretext or cause of Mr. NEWDEGATE's resolution must probably be sought for in the trial of some months ago, in which so strange a disclosure was made of the hardships or eccentricities of conventual discipline. By the Catholics Mr. NEWDEGATE's act is denounced as utterly inexcusable persecution. They have stepped forward valiantly in defence of the nuns and the priests. Among the petitions presented against inspection was one signed by six hundred ladies, many of them of very high rank. The Dutchess of Norfolk, the Dutchess Dowager of Argyll, the Marchioness of Londonderry and many other ladies of quality stand bravely by the convents. Though really, it is rather hard to understand why anybody should object to the sort of visitation proposed. "The main argument of the Roman Catholics," we are informed, "is that they have perfect confidence in their bishops." Protestants can hardly be expected to think this argument very satisfactory.

No man studious of his own ease, who happened also to be ambitious of reigning, would choose the mercurial French as his subjects. But it may be doubted whether the King of Italy, in spite of his long descended and undisputed title, occupies a much more enviable position, or one more free from anxiety than LOUIS NAPOLEON. In France the opposition, at least the irreconcilables, know what they want, and declare their opinions with clearness and precision, and the mere terms in which they express their wishes rally the men of property around the representative of order and the preserver of society, however little they may like him. In Italy, a strong minority spread over the entire country from the Alps to the southern border of Sicily, debauched by acts of corruption and misrule, ignorant of the simplest economical laws, and loathing labor in every form, sincerely believe that the existing government is responsible for the evils they endure and apparently with equal sincerity believe that the establishment of a republic would at once remedy them all. For years emissaries of MAZZINI have been engaged in inculcating these notions among them and in preparing them to rise at a given signal and take possession of the new order of things. This revolutionary fermentation has been more violent in Romagna, Venetia and Naples than everywhere, but it is known to exist throughout the country and is a good deal under its influence. Hence, while every railroad station and every place likely to be a center of movement are provided with bodies of troops ready to march at a minute's notice, a quite general change has been made in the arrangement of the regiments. To counteract the supposed sympathy between them and the people, the garrisons have been so shifted as to throw the soldiers as much as possible among strangers. It is suspected, though not certain, that GARIBALDI is in sympathy with the revolutionary movement, and, as our readers remember, his oldest son, MENOTTI, was lately arrested as having been concerned in the outbreak at Pavia. He was, however, presently released for want of evidence to prove his complicity. Ships of war were reported a few days since to be cruising around his island to prevent the General himself from taking part in the revolution. In fact, the recent outbreaks, clumsily managed and easily put down, are said to be interpreted by MAZZINI himself as proofs of the vanity and necessarily abortive character of all such attempts in Italy at present. It is stated, on apparently good authority, that the great enthusiast despairs of living to see the republic of which he has dreamed so long, and announces his purpose of further exertions for its establishment. But the steps taken in that direction have had much to do in producing the condition of affairs which just now so terribly embarrass the Italian government.

THE Republicans in Congress have evidently ceased to recognize Caucus as King. Its edicts are no longer respected—in fact they are no longer put forth, the idea of regulating by Caucus the consciences and judgment of one hundred and fifty men not having been in fashion or possible the present session. Gen. SCHENCK, Mr. DAWES, Gen. BUTLER, Mr. BINGHAM all recognized leaders, though seldom acting together, and some of them, perhaps, personally hostile, are nevertheless orthodox in their Republicanism. There is no THADDEUS STEVENS in the House or out of the House to draw the line and hold men up to it. It taxed all the powers under the most favorable circumstances, backed by the whole Cabinet, to regulate the consciences and judgment of the great body of the Republicans in the House in former times. Were he alive now he would fall utterly were he to attempt it. The tyranny he exercised was tolerated for a season and could not long endure. A reaction was the necessary consequence, and the present disregard of restraint is probably to no inconsiderable extent the result. It is to be observed that no leader or "organ" is great enough or strong enough to think of reading Republicans out of the party now as THADDEUS STEVENS, the other day, did indeed attempt something of the kind with reference to Senator FERRY, but to all observers it became doubtful whether he himself was not most deserving of a lecture. The attempt simply pained the former admirers of the Indiana Senator, whose early promise of enlarged statesmanship has of late been realized in only a very limited degree. With these things occurring at the fountain head, it is not probable that anything materially different is going to exist further down the stream. In other words, Caucus has ceased to bind Republicans contrary to their consciences and judgment. They will be bound only by the common obligation resting upon men associating themselves together for a common object, and where the views of each and every one are respected, and injustice, unfairness or dishonesty towards none is attempted or thought of. In this sense the Republicans in Congress are united and will act together; but farther than this, there does not nor should there exist the power whose tyranny can enslave men's consciences, warp their judgment or control their action. In this healthy spirit are the Republican masses prepared to act, supporting neither men nor measures presented in a manner or for objects that contravene it. To repress this spirit Caucus and "organs" are and will be utterly powerless. It would be useless to attempt it. As no one in Congress thinks now of anything of the kind, so those who control party machinery, if they are wise, will not attempt it, but study to respond to the spirit of toleration and the demand for such action as will command the respect and secure the approval of the consciences and judgment of the Republican masses.

TRAVELERS, even British travelers, visiting our shores that they might gratify their self-esteem in the contemplation of the inferiority of American people and institutions, used always to find one thing to praise at the threshold of their tour. This of course was the absence of the custom house annoyance with which their journeys in Europe had made them familiar. No prying inquisitiveness as to the complicated construction of their trunks, no particular inquiries as to the superfluity of their wardrobes, no intimations of suspicion as to their general honesty. On the contrary, the patriotic Briton was sometimes so delighted with the liberality manifested in the management of the customs department, he almost forgot that he was among Yankees. Those glorious days are over. So rigorous is at present the scrutiny for contraband and superfluous articles among the luggage of travelers, that some of the Eastern journals speak of it as the terror of the country, or at least fear that it will soon be regarded as such by foreigners. In fact, this strict supervision of "the portable property" of people coming from abroad is one of the things in which our civilization is most rapidly overtaking that of the old world. It would even appear that some portions of the old world have been already surpassed. The law allows the traveller to bring into the country without duty "a reasonable quantity of clothing." But the question, what is a "reasonable quantity?" would hardly receive the same answer from any two persons. A New York paper quotes Dr. WENDELL HOLMES as varying from himself between three pairs and six pairs of boots as an adequate supply of the article for a respectable man. And as to other articles of apparel there is an equal diversity of opinion. BARRY YELVERTON pronounced a dozen shirts essential to a gentleman's comfort. But the opinion was thought extravagant at the time, and a less number is, we know, held to be sufficient by very worthy people. Then who may presume to decide what number of dresses form a reasonable quantity for a lady to have in her trunks when arriving from foreign parts? Yet this question, which even the person most concerned sometimes finds hard to answer, and which, in fact, requires to be answered according to the rank and wealth of each person, must be answered by the officials of the custom-house in the cases of an infinite variety of people. It must necessarily be answered promptly and on oath. Neither the individual must be wronged nor the United States government cheated of its revenue. No wonder there is much dissatisfaction. The rule seems also very objectionable, as leaving the officer exposed to have his discretion influenced by persuasion.

ALL who witnessed or read the proceedings of the great Presbyterian meeting in Pittsburgh last November, and who understood the importance of the reunion then consummated, naturally take more or less interest in the first meeting of the two Assemblies as one single church court. Our readers know that this great assemblage of the reunited Presbyterian Church met in Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 19th instant, in the house which was the scene of the disruption in 1838. Individuals here and there throughout the church may have feared that some friction, or perhaps causes of decided differences of opinion might be manifested in the attempt to reorganize the extensive operations of the two bodies so as to effect an advantageous adjustment of their machinery. Even the outsider who looked at the practical problems to be solved, could see abundant opportunities in their condition for wrangling and division. All such fears or misgivings, if they existed, vanished in the presence of the admirable fraternal feeling and spirit of concession apparent from the beginning as the dominant sentiment of the members. The Moderator was chosen unanimously and by acclamation, and in the same manner were appointed the other officers of the organization. And the same spirit of concord and harmony has marked thus far all their acts and discussions. An interesting incident of the second day of the sessions was a communication from the Rev. Dr. ELLIOTT, who is so well known to the public throughout the Presbyterian Church, and so familiarly known in Pittsburgh and Allegheny in connection with the Western Theological Seminary. The incident is mentioned as follows in the published proceedings of the Assembly:

> The following telegram was read, and received with applause:
>
> ALLEGHENY CITY, PA., May 19, 1870.
>
> *To the Moderator of General Assembly of Presbyterian Church, First Presbyterian Church:*
>
> The Moderator of the last General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church immediately preceding the separation, sends greeting to the first reunited Assembly of the same through their Moderator, praying that the blessing may be manifested in the midst of with them that is from above, and cemented by the charity which is the bond of perfectness.
>
> 505 Ridge street. DAVID ELLIOTT.
>
> Dr. ELLIOTT's telegram was referred to the Stated Clerk for an appropriate reply.
>
> Rev. Dr. Hatfield reported afterwards that he had answered the congratulatory dispatch from Dr. Elliott, sending in reply the words of the 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th verses of the 92d Psalm: "The righteous shall flourish like the palm till he shall grow like a cedar in Lebanon. Those that be planted in the house of the Lord shall flourish in the courts of our God. They shall still bring forth fruit in old age; they shall be fat and flourish; g. To show that the Lord is upright: He is my rock, and there is no unrighteousness in Him."

ONE of the peculiar facts concerning the Fenian folly is that the principal activity has been at the rear. General O'NEIL set the ball rolling, and at once caught it up with an enthusiasm almost worthy of it. Let us not, however, do injustice to the deceived followers of leaders incompetent if not cowardly. Though undisciplined, they were evidently quite in earnest; and with competent leaders they would have given the British Lion a considerable of a shaking up. In numbers the Fenians who rushed to the border were far more numerous than ever before, while the English authorities were almost wholly unprepared for their presence. Considering the recent great resources of warfare, in which no inconsiderable number of the men attained to at least a fair degree of proficiency, it is hardly possible to conceive how so great a folly should have been committed as that of leading a mob into a country defended if not by a large at least a well organized and fully equipped military force; all the more efficient because defending their own soil from an impudent and causeless invasion. It would seem that even the most thoughtless and the most enthusiastic Fenian ought to have known this. Probably the number that do not see it now is very small, and but for the reported instances in which common sense, instinct and experience have been disregarded in the prosecution of this business, we might count for a certainty on this being the very last instance of Fenian folly and crime, at least in this direction. At any rate, the time has finally come when the business should receive no further countenance from the community. There has been quite enough of this species of lawlessness. The country has a right in the future to be protected from it, and whatever may have been the degree of sympathy up to this time for the Fenians in their hatred toward English tyranny in Ireland, we conclude that it will now be withdrawn, at least till it can be manifested in a legitimate manner.

WHY cannot the capitalists, the manufacturers, the merchants, the live men of Philadelphia, rise to it in this matter? Why this spirit, and such a disposition reluctantly nor grudgingly, nor as though it were a favor to be asked, but heartily, generously and unbounded as we have for the purpose of building up, beyond all rivalry, the commercial interests of the city with the southern seaboard. It would well repay the whole community, for the outlay would be properly holder would be benefitted by it, and more especially would the city of Philadelphia, which is the trade of the port. Sooner and more reliable for it.—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

Every part of Pennsylvania, our own city especially, is interested in the commerce of Philadelphia and would rejoice to see it increase and prosper. The wonder is it don't. That it does not there must be a sufficient cause. To the outside world it seems strange that Philadelphia has not a single flourishing line of steamers, and not a European line of any kind, while Baltimore has all these, and Charleston and Savannah aspire to, and to a certain extent realize the same distinction. Were we to search for the reason why they do, we think it very likely that we should find that the public spirit of the citizens of those cities, as much as anything else, is at the bottom of their prosperity. It would not be proper to lose sight of the fact that Baltimore enjoys many advantages from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company that Philadelphia might reap equal advantages from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company if her citizens would only manifest something like proper energy, we have good reason for believing. If we do not err, as much as this was said in a late report of the Pennsylvania Company. We hope, therefore, that the appeal of our contemporary to the citizens of Philadelphia in behalf of steamships, will be successful; for we are persuaded that if it is, Philadelphia will receive all the assistance from the Pennsylvania Company that may be necessary to place that port on an equality with even Baltimore, as well as other cities of far less rank in population.

THE money in the United States Treasury has been increased during the past week nearly $2,000,000. This rapid reduction of the debt is doubtless in one sense gratifying to our pride, but is it necessary or wise in any view of the case? The present rate of taxation is depressing to general business and a burthen too great to be borne as a permanent system. The ability of the nation to carry and pay the debt has been abundantly demonstrated. Our credit is not a particle better for the large and increasing balance in the Treasury. The debt, in part at least, belongs to posterity to pay, and neither necessity nor wisdom counsels the continuance of the present rate of reduction. The wonder is that Congress does not perceive this fact and act with promptness so as to relieve the country from the burthen of taxation imposed for reasons which no longer exist.

THE action of the Government in regard to the Fenians receives universal commendation. To the prompt steps taken to turn back the invaders and observe our obligations with a friendly nation, the Fenians owe their own safety and the country exemption from discreditable embroilment and endless vexations. But many think that the time has come for taking earlier notice of proclaimed preparations by the Fenians for making raids of this description. It may be that the Government can act only when an overt step has been taken, that mere talk constitutes not sufficient ground for action by the government. A rule of this kind has hitherto prevailed, but it is difficult to perceive why bands of men whose unlawful purposes are well known may not be as properly prevented from concentrating as turned back and their arms seized after they have actually received orders to advance in line of battle. It is presumed that the intentions and objects of the Fenians were pretty well known to the Government in advance, and that steps might have been taken to prevent, in a considerable degree at least, the concentration of the malawful mob, whose principal anxiety now is how to reach their homes. It is probable that the business has come to an end, and that we shall see no more of it, but should insane or unprincipled men make another attempt of the kind, it is to be hoped that the Government will not wait till the border swarms with men before it asserts its authority.

"AN American ship owner" argues against steamship subsidies as follows:

> "A desire to extend our country's flag to escape the humiliation of seeing our mails, passengers and freights carried by the vessels of foreign nations is the ostensible motive of these 'patriots' of the lobby. But it is easy to perceive that subsidies which must be levied by taxes upon the people at large can never permanently preserve our shipping interests to their former prosperity. True, they might build up lines of vessels, which, sustained by Government aid, would be able to run in competition with their foreign rivals, but of what avail would be the result, giving back our commercial prestige? They must be established at the expense of the whole community, and the competition thus evoked by the assistance of Government would *still further depress the existing shipping interest*, which is now exposed to a rivalry of the most formidable kind; and these patriots, in their interests, as I have remarked, would be benefitted by the granting of subsidies, the net result would be only at all further depreciation of the general interest and the imposition of an additional burden of taxation upon the community."

The writer is a free-trader and argues logically. Why ships should be protected by the granting of subsidies, while the cargo is virtually free, bothers plain minds, unless this entire subsidy business is for individual benefit. If it is the "American system" to build up our merchant marine by granting subsidies, what shall we call that system which opens our ports to foreign goods virtually free of duty? Paying ships out of the National Treasury to transport hither goods and wares which an anti-protective system admits into a ruinous competition with home manufactures, is somewhat confounding, and we shall expect to see the Congress which protects the American ship, (for ship subsidies amount to this in principle,) voting also to protect American products. Any failure to do this will lead to the suspicion that it is more special interest than sound political economy that is at the bottom of the action.

GUSTAVE FLOURENS is certainly destined to have a place in the biographical dictionaries, if not in the histories of the future, and a slight curiosity to know somewhat of his appearance is legitimate. He is described as tall, pale, bony, with light hair and reddish beard, bright eyes and prominent jaw bones. His whole figure, ascetically lean, seems animated with will and energy. There is a well known authentic portrait of St. BERNARD of which FLOURENS seems the living original. In his manner he is very demonstrative and constantly acts as if under the influence of some strong excitement. It may be in favor of his devotion to liberty or only of his classical enthusiasm, that he spent a year or more in Crete aiding the insurgents against the Turks. The father of GUSTAVE FLOURENS was very distinguished in his day as a man of science, and wrote an excellent little book on animal instinct. During forty years he was a professor, first in the Museum of Natural History and then in the College of France. In this latter post he hoped that his son would succeed him—but GUSTAVE is said to be well qualified for the position in as far as knowledge and fluency are concerned. Indeed, we believe he filled it for a while as his father's substitute. It may have seemed too narrow a sphere for his lofty ambition.

WHILE the two political parties in our State are moving preliminarily with reference to Legislative nominations it is to be hoped that the importance of the question of revising the Constitution will not be lost sight of. The first step in such a work will be the passage by the Legislature of a joint resolution providing for a Convention; and in selecting candidates soundness on this question should be made a test of support. We are aware that certain influences are arrayed against this measure, but with the people it is not only strong but daily growing stronger. Every opposition proceeds from an effort to have a stop put to special and corrupt legislation. There are interests which thrive under the present loose and corrupt system, which desire nothing better than the present worn out and broken down machinery, simply because they can run it. Illinois has set an example well worthy of our imitation in framing a constitution which will place that State in the front rank. The moment is favorable for the work, and Republicans at least should not hold of it with earnestness—if the Democrats do not see fit to assist, the credit of having accomplished it will be all our own.

THE Decoration and Soldiers' Monument exercises Monday were of a peculiarly interesting character, and were participated in by nearly the entire community. Business in the city was almost entirely suspended, and our citizens, with great unanimity, showed how sacredly they hold in remembrance those who fell in defending the Union from organized treason. Perhaps no day in the year recalls so many tender recollections, or whose observance takes so strong a hold on the great body of our people as Decoration Day.

Strewing with flowers the graves of those who fell in Freedom's cause, is in itself a ceremony calculated to call forth all the latent love to keep alive the patriotic spirit which carried them into the struggle. We hope to see the day long observed.

We cannot forbear referring to the fine appearance of our newly organized military bodies who appeared in the procession yesterday. In their ranks were very many veterans, who had little to learn concerning the true military bearing. We hope to see these organizations encouraged by our citizens.

MR. CHANDLER, of Michigan, in the Senate on Saturday maintained that the reason why we could not compete with the English in building ships was that the cost of of the labor was twice as great here as there, and that in consequence the cost of the completed ship was nearly double. This is unquestionably the correct view of the case. It is no less so as to iron, steel and other leading articles, foreign and domestic, competing for the American markets. It is proposed to subsidize the ship builders, (though we believe Mr. CHANDLER is not exactly in favor of such a policy,) and we find subsidies supported by the revenue reformers or disguised free traders. Why we should subsidize the ship builders and leave bare and unprotected the great manufacturing interests that are in precisely the same situation, we have seen no reformer who can give a reason. We expect none, and refer to the matter to remind the reader of the consistency of the new light political economists styling themselves "Revenue Reformers."

CRUEL fun is being poked at General O'NEIL on all sides. For instance, the *Tribune*:

> "Just before General O'Neil was bundled into the marshal's carriage he made a speech to his wavering troops. 'Men of Ireland,' said he, 'I am ashamed of you. We came not go back now. If from will not follow me, I will die in your front.' After which General O'Neil did go back in the custody of a constable—and the men of Ireland followed him."

The *Sun*, which took stock largely in the "General," tries hard to hide its mortification. It says it is possible that he may be honest and patriotic, but it cannot disguise its conviction that he is a "traitor" and a scamp in general. Be he one thing or the other, he is an extinguished light, and will no longer shine in the Fenian heavens. If the whole herd of pestilerous fellows—few of them probably no better than O'NEIL—could, like him, be put to the test, exposed and made to find their level, it would be a glorious thing for the thousands who are their dupes. The average Irishman is far from dull, and we have strong hopes that he will take the hint concerning this Fenian business, as it is managed, from the present inglorious attempt.

THE howl raised by the free traders, calling themselves revenue reformers, about taxing articles of prime consumption, still rings in every one's ears. But what do our eyes behold! A proposition by MR. JUDD, of Chicago, one of the leaders of the new light political economists, fixing by a "short tarif" duties on imports, wherein tea, coffee, molasses, etc., etc., are taxed on an average forty-two per cent! If these "reformers" believe in their own preaching they would at once propose to strike off duties on these necessaries consumed in every family in the land. There may be a difference of opinion as to the influences at work to produce this; but there can be no question about the fact that British Importing agents have no interest in lobbying Congress or buying up newspapers to advocate free tea, coffee, etc., as in the case of iron, steel, etc., etc. It is doing no violence to fair presumption to say that were British capital and labor involved in the production of tea, coffee, etc., as they are in iron, steel, etc., the low duty cry would ring out from every quarter the importers could reach. As it is, however, the duties on British made articles must come down. This is just what MR. JUDD's "short tarif" teaches, its *antinans* and existent.

BUT a short time ago MR. DUNN, the independent candidate for Congress in his First Long residual District, (South Carolina, spoke in Florence. He said that Whittemore was a thief, having received several thousand dollars from Mr. Shaw, a merchant of Boston. He charged the insertion with afterwards letters and affidavits. When he had concluded, Mr. Fleo. Colored, the Postmaster of Florence, mounted the rostrum and said: "I do not question that Mr. Whittemore may be what Mr. DUNN says he is; but I must inquire, may not M. DUNN, who is also from Massachusetts, be also a thief?" It seems from that this is rather hard on Massachusetts.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The above is doubtless correct. The disgust felt for "carpet bagging" and "carpet baggers," among all classes in the South is intense. It is one of the heavy loads the Republican cause is compelled to carry. The suggestion that DUNN is probably as bad as WHITTEMORE is another way of expressing this feeling, and comes naturally of recent experience. There probably are some decent persons to whom the epithet is applied, but the distinction is seldom made by thousands in the South, who but for the wretched business which the term "carpet bagging" describes, would have been the furthest possible from the Democratic camp into which they have either been driven or feel themselves forced to go. The sooner the Republican party puts loose from the business and all who are engaged in it, the sooner it will get clear of a heavy load.

A LETTER from Dresden, dated May 1st, mentions MRS. LINCOLN as spending a few days in that city. The writer, whom we take to be a lady, says that the evening before she had sat beside MRS. LINCOLN at a lecture delivered by M. LECLAIRE for the benefit of the widow of a professor of French lately deceased. The subject of the lecture was VICTOR HUGO's *l'Homme qui rit*, and the lecturer succeeded more than once in drawing a loud and hearty laugh from the widow of the eminent American statesman." The letter adds that "Madame LINCOLN is a woman who undoubtedly looks younger than she is," (how contemptible!) she would pass for not more than forty. Having elaborately described MRS. LINCOLN's dress, the writer says: "Her entrance produced a rather lively sensation, which I ascribe wholly to her majestic step, to the *fla-fla* of her toilette and to the *front-front* of her robe, for I have reason to believe that she was not recognized by many people."

Certainly MRS. LINCOLN would be much more worthy of a pension if she had a little more taste.

THE crime of Fenianism, according to "General" O'NEIL, must, we think, now be apparent to all his followers. It is bad enough to systematically take the money and time of enthusiastic men by playing upon their imagination with promises of an opportunity to "avenge Ireland's wrongs," but it is far worse, a grave criminality, to lead them to the border where nothing but failure, mortification, suffering and perhaps death await them. Thus Gen. O'NEIL has forfeited whatever of their respect or confidence they once possessed. His "capture" was a safe thing for him, and must have opened the eyes of his deluded followers. If nothing very much worse happens to them than has yet been recorded, it perhaps may be considered fortunate that the "movement" has taken place, since the issue of it cannot fail of teaching them and thousands of others a lesson of which they stood sadly in need.

NO PARTY can win by simply dreaming of its past success, or how far-reaching it was in the days when making any effort to save it. The Democrats are completely disorganized, and the Republicans are little less inside men. The Republicans want organization; they need a leader, a party whose every member is under the discipline, with a President whose very fellow servants are a guide of the struggle. Such a party is what they now than to continue in a state of dreamy idleness.—*N. Y. Standard.*

Our contemporary falls short of stating the case fully. What the Republicans "want" is better statesmanship in Congress in the management of public affairs, and less of the dictorial spirit and the studied evasion of antagonism with the President by Congress, and especially the Senate. It is idle to expect zeal and harmony among the Republican masses when such a spirit is acted out in Washington. Let the movement which the *Standard* seems to desire, and which Republicans everywhere desire, begin in Washington, and the result cannot be doubtful.

IT does seem almost a pity that with so many plucky Fenians at hand there should not have been some one to lead them. There must have been present and on their way to the border, when the leaders "turned tail," well on towards ten thousand men, more or less perfectly equipped. Well handled, there was an army large enough to give the Canadians not a little trouble—a fact that renders the failure to use it, who were ready to do the fighting particularly mortifying.

OUR correspondent at Sault Ste. Marie, whose letter is herewith published, gives much entertaining information concerning the English Red River expedition, and about RIEL, the leader of the insurgents. It is evident that the expedition is not going to have all plain sailing, and that we have not heard the last of RIEL.

AMONG the leading Fenians who have been arrested by the Federal authorities is Dr. DONNELLY, of Pittsburgh, who held the position in the Fenian army of Surgeon General. He won't mind it, however!

THE Californians are preparing to ship apples, pears and other fruits to China. Says the San Francisco *Bulletin*: "While we are debating the profit of shipping fruits East, it is possible we are neglecting good bargains in the other direction. There are immense populations to feed to the west of us, and they have products to exchange as good and sure of sale as gold. This Asiatic commerce grows with unsuspected slowly than it ought; but with steamer lines established to the islands, to Australia and China, we must find at least as large a market there ultimately as at the East for our f